

GERMANS DEPEND ON MANOEUVRE TACTICS

Intrench in Darkness in Hope of Rushing Enemy's Line at One Dash.

DON'T FACE BAYONET

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The following account of the operations in northern France by an eye-witness was given out today by the official press bureau. The account is intended to take up the narrative where it was left off by the similar official statement issued on October 3 after the receipt of a report from Sir John French's headquarters in France.

"Wednesday, September 30, merely marked another day's progress in the gradual development of the situation, and was distinguished by no activity beyond slight attacks by the enemy. There was also artillery fire at intervals. One of our armies succeeded in dropping nine bombs, some of which fell on the enemy's trenches. The French squadron merely destroyed the lighthouse and the wireless apparatus at Gravelles.

"The Italian and Slav population remained calm. It would have been easy to reduce Gravelles to ruins if our fleet had been willing to follow the example of the Germans. The night of the authorities was sufficient. The French squadron merely destroyed the lighthouse and the wireless apparatus at Gravelles.

"The weather on Friday, the 2d was very misty and heavy, and it continued heavy until late in the afternoon, becoming thicker again at night. The Germans were driven out of a mill which they had occupied as a mill, their guns and machine guns, which supported it, being knocked out by well directed artillery fire from a flank. During the night they made the usual two attacks on the customary spot in our lines and as on previous occasions were repulsed. Two of their trenches were captured and filled in. Our loss was six men wounded.

"Up to the 21st of September the air warfare made by our armies since the beginning of the war amounted to 87,000 miles, an average of 2,000 miles per day, the total equalling nearly four times the length of the earth. The total time spent in the air was 1,400 hours.

"There are many points connected with the fighting methods of either side that may be of interest. Following the example of the British, the German commander, who has been at the front since the commencement of hostilities and has fought both in the open and behind intrenchments, it must, however, be remembered that it only represents the experience of a particular unit. It deals with the tactics of the enemy's infantry.

"The important points to watch are the heads of the columns, the flanks and the rear, especially those on the sides of hollow ground, and all dead ground to the front and flank. The German officers are skilled in leading troops forward under cover in closed lines, but once they are deployed and there is no longer the direct, personal leadership, the men will not face heavy fire. Sometimes the advance is made in series of lines, the middle well opened out, the flanks of five or six paces; at others it is made in lines with the men almost shoulder to shoulder. But it is followed in all cases by support in close ranks. The latter either wait when the front line is checked or crowd on to it in moving forward under the orders of their officers, and the mass forms a magnificent target.

"In the fighting behind intrenchments the Germans endeavor to gain ground by making advances in line at dusk or just before dawn and then digging themselves in, in the hope, no doubt, that they may eventually get so near as to be able, as during maneuvers, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush. They never have succeeded in doing this against us. If by creeping up in dead ground they succeed in forwarding their position by night they are at once met by a heavy fire in the morning. A few of the heavier men sometimes remain behind at close range and endeavor to inflict losses by sniping.

"Few Night Attacks. "Few night attacks have been made against us. Previous to one of them a party of the enemy crept up close to the British line and set alight a haystack so it should form a beacon on which the center of the attack could be directed. Generally, however, in these night and early morning attacks groups of forty or fifty men have come forward as independent units, sometimes widely separated one from the other and making every endeavor to obtain any advantage from cover. Light balls and searchlights on some occasions have been used. Latterly these attacks have become more and more half-hearted.

"Against our men the enemy never has closed with the bayonet. "The German trenches I have seen were deep enough to shelter a man when firing from a standing position. As regards our own men, there was at first considerable reluctance to intrench, as always has been the case at the commencement of fighting. Now, however, having bought their experience dearly, their defenses are such that they can defy the German artillery."

DENIES BELGIAN ATROCITIES.

Butch Red Cross Leader Also Doubts Use of Dumdums.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 9.—Dr. Vandergoot, Dutch leader of the Red Cross in Manchester, who has been in close touch with the German Red Cross work in Aix la Chapelle, in an interview today denied published stories of revolting atrocities charged to the Belgians.

"The professor said that every wounded man passed through Aix la Chapelle. It was impossible that patients with mutilations could be in the hospitals there without his having information of the subject.

"The same may be said about the dumdum bullet stories," said Dr. Vandergoot.

Sunday Excursions to WASHINGTON

VIA ROYAL BLUE LINE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL READING AND BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.S.

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions. NEXT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11th, Also Sunday, Oct. 25th, Nov. 8th & 22nd. Leave N. York 7:30 A.M. Liberty St. 12:30 P.M. Saturday nights. Tickets on sale one week prior to excursion at Liberty St., 7:30 A.M. and Jersey City, 7:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. and 2:30 P.M. Broadway, 7:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. and 2:30 P.M. Brooklyn. Sale limited for each date.

ITALIAN MINISTER OF WAR TO RESIGN

Gen. Grandi Is Expected to Quit After Clash With Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENCE IN CABINET

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The resignation of Gen. Grandi, the Italian Minister of War, is imminent as the result of a disagreement with the Chief of Staff. Gen. Forro is mentioned as most likely to succeed Gen. Grandi in the Cabinet.

Thirty-nine Liberal Democratic deputies met today and voted a resolution of confidence in the Cabinet, approving of the present Italian attitude of neutrality, providing the national interests are safeguarded.

Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies interrogated the Government yesterday on the arrest by the Italian police of Austrian subjects who had crossed the frontier into Italy to escape military service. The arrests have caused much comment and some excitement among Italian Socialists.

The Italian Government, in maintaining its policy of neutrality, is keeping persons crossing the frontier from Austria under strict surveillance.

GEN. AMEGLIO RETURNS.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Gen. Joseph Ameglio, Governor of Crotone, has returned to Italy. Immediately upon his arrival at the capital he went to the Ministry of War, where he had a long conference with Gen. Grandi, Minister of War, and with Gen. Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff.

After the conference Gen. Ameglio left for Ischia, near Naples, where he says he will remain a short time for his health. Although Gen. Ameglio in talking with newspaper men said his return to Italy was due only to his health and that it indicated only a short respite from his work at Crotone, it is generally believed that he was called back to be ready to take command of an army corps should Italy become involved in the war.

RENE FRANCEZ KILLED.

Former French Attaché at Berlin Meets Death on the Aisne.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Paris learned with sorrow today of the death of Rene Francez, former attaché of the French Embassy at Berlin, who was killed at the front in the fighting on the Aisne. M. Francez, who was only 26 years old, had been appointed to the Berlin post in April, 1913, and left only after the declaration of war, with M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador. He was highly praised by his chief for his services in the German capital, and this caused him to be appointed at once to the French legation at Christiania. M. Francez, however, refused to accept this appointment, declaring he wished to be sent to the front. He resumed his rank of Lieutenant in an infantry regiment and after a short time went on the staff of Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris. He again insisted that he be permitted to take part in the actual fighting. His death was announced today.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER BACK.

Says He'll Fix Up Checks—Regrets Film Failure.

The Duke of Manchester returned to town last night and said his financial affairs were about to be adjusted. A large check against which he had drawn, he said, failed to arrive in time to meet bills he had paid.

"I have been in Canada," said the Duke, "and have been ill there, or all would have been settled sooner." The Duke regretted that his film scheme had not prospered, and added: "It was a good thing and if it had received proper support—well, we expected some wonderful pictures." Recently the Duke was sued for a \$300 florist's bill by E. H. Wohlvest of 309 Broadway.

Bernstorff Comes to New York.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, returned to New York from Washington last night. He left notice at the Ritz that he could not be seen, as he had a dinner engagement, but that he expected to be in New York over Sunday.

\$3.00 Sunday Excursions to WASHINGTON

October 18, November 1, 15, December 6.

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:30 A. M.

Returning, leaves Washington, 4:30 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion at ticket office, 263 and 261 Fifth Ave., 120 Broadway, 133 West 125th St., Pennsylvania Station, Hudson Terminal, 245 and 261 Broadway, New York, 36 Fulton St., Flatbush, New York, J. E. R. R. Station.

Pennsylvania R. R.

Brooklyn Trust Co., Flatbush

Franklin Trust Co., Flatbush

Home Trust Co., Flatbush

Kings County Trust Co., Flatbush

Lehman & Co., Flatbush

Nassau National Bank, Flatbush

Peoples Trust Co., Flatbush

Russians Press Advance on Eastern Prussian Line

Germans, Forced to Evacuate Vladislavoff, Have Been Flanked on North Side, Says Official Report From Petrograd.

PART OF PRZEMYSL IS SET AFIRE BY SHELLS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, October 9.

The following official statement was issued here today:

"Our troops have continued on the eastern Prussian front to press the enemy, who is divided into two forces. The first of these operated in the Vladislavoff-Wirballen region. Our troops dislodged the enemy from Vladislavoff and enveloped them on the north side. This force, however, was still maintaining its position yesterday east and south of Wirballen, but all its efforts to take the offensive have failed. The enemy has suffered severe losses.

"A fierce struggle took place in the region of Lake Gantcha and Bakalarjevo. We enveloped both flanks of the enemy yesterday morning (October 8) and began at the same time a vigorous offensive against the front. Protecting himself with strong rear guards, he appeared to be attempting to withdraw. Our troops carried the positions which the enemy successfully took up.

"We have occupied Lyck. Our offensive is being vigorously maintained along the whole eastern front. It is confirmed that in the latest fighting on the Prussian frontier the Russians took about 10,000 prisoners and forty guns."

The Czar returned to Tsarskoe-selo today from his trip of inspection of the Russian armies at the front.

PRZEMYSL FORTS FALL.

Unconfirmed Reports Say Russians Have Taken City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, October 9.

According to despatches from Rome and Petrograd reports are in circulation that Przemyśl, the Austrian fortress in Galicia, which has been besieged by the Russians for some time, has fallen. The Rome despatches say that while the report of the surrender of Przemyśl to the Russians has not been confirmed officially it is known to be imminent.

The outer forts have been silenced and a part of the city is burning. The garrison, which has been weakened by cholera and is running short of ammunition, has made no sorties for some time. The Austrians have made several attempts to break through the Russian cordon to relieve the garrison, but every such effort has been repulsed.

Should the report of the fall of Przemyśl prove to be true it will release the large Russian force which has been besieging that place and these troops can join the army advancing on Cracow.

In eastern Prussia the Germans who were driven back during the last three days fighting are said to be concentrating their forces in three defensive positions to the west and northwest of Suwalki, in an effort to protect Margrabowa, an important railroad center north of Lyck, which commands lines of communications in all directions. The loss of this place, military experts say, would preclude further activity in this region.

A news agency despatch from Petrograd says that in the recent battles along the East Prussian frontier the Russians took 10,000 prisoners and forty cannon.

The Austrian General Staff asserts that their troops repulsed the Russians on the road to Przemyśl and that Rzeszow has been captured and guns taken.

2 FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS SINK.

Nos. 338 and 347 Collide in Mediterranean, Despatch Says.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A news agency despatch from Tunis says two French torpedo boats, Nos. 338 and 347, collided this morning off the Isles of Porquerres in the Mediterranean and sank. The crews of both vessels were saved.

Sikhs After the Kaiser; Ask to See His Picture

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In order that the Indian troops might readily identify the enemy photographs of German and Austrian soldiery, writes a correspondent, were recently shown to the sowars and sowars before they left for France.

The photographs were keenly scrutinized, but somehow a party of Sikh infantry seemed to be far from satisfied. At length a stalwart Sikh (corporal) spoke.

"Where, Huzoor?" (your honor), he asked, "is the chief one with the upturned mustache?"

"You mean the German Emperor?" said the white Captain of the double company.

"Yes, Huzoor," was the reply. "A lot of us have not seen his picture for a long time, and how will we be able to capture him if we don't exactly know him when we are running after him?"

CZAR WAS AT OSSOWIEC.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.—The Czar visited Ossowiec on Wednesday and personally thanked the garrison for its brave defense.

The Czar has issued an order that all Austrian prisoners of Italian origin be paroled. He later returned to Petrograd.

Ossowiec is in the government of Suwalki, in Russian Poland, about fifteen miles from the East Prussian frontier and south of the city of Augustowa, where both the Russians and Germans claim victory in a battle that ended on October 2.

REPORT RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Austrian Embassy Hears of Check to Czar's Troops and Servants.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Vienna, Oct. 9.—The Austrian Embassy here received yesterday the following telegram from the Russian Embassy: "In consequence of new operations on our side the Russian offensive, which only reached to the San, was broken down and has already changed to a retreat of the Russians."

"Attempts of the Russians to invade Hungary across the passes of the Carpathian Mountains were repulsed. Our offensive in Serbia, which binds almost the entire Serbian army, advances slowly but surely. Servians admit public spirit depressed on account of losses, sickness and lack of food."

"We have already begun successful offensive operations against Montenegro, who together with weak Serbian forces have advanced toward Sarajevo, on the frontier of Sandzakh. Rumor of fall of Mostar invention."

"Situation altogether favorable."

TO ABANDON PRZEMYSL.

Germans Will Only Help in Defence of Cracow.

By O. P. STURK.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.—Reconnaissance established the fact that the southernmost point of Germany's interest is at Cracow, where the only Austrian army with which the Germans will consent to operate is extended for an outer defense.

It is under Gen. Dankl, the only Austrian leader whom the German staff admits to possess military capacity.

This preliminary decision means the abandonment of Przemyśl to its fate. The German southern army are late-storm. They are supplied with inferior boots, which impede marching. Hundreds have been found helpless by the roadside, clothed in discarded uniforms of the regulars.

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